

dorsal keels; second and third tergites much broader than long, sculptured like the first but more weakly, the third smooth at apex; fourth and following tergites polished; ovipositor sheaths not longer than abdomen, ovipositor decurved at apex.

Black; palpi pale; legs including all coxae testaceous; posterior tibia pale yellowish, broadly black at apex and with an incomplete blackish annulus near base; middle tibia weakly infuscated at apex and near base; all tarsi more or less blackish; wings uniformly brownish; second and most of third abdominal tergites reddish yellow; the following also reddish yellow laterally, except the last which is entirely blackish; venter of abdomen testaceous.

Type-locality.—Jefferson County, W. Va.

Type.—No. 44084, U. S. N. M.

Host.—*Coleophora malivorella* Riley.

Two females reared in June and July, respectively, 1931, by Edwin Gould.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new species of Pasiphaea from the Straits of Magellan*.¹

WALDO L. SCHMITT, United States National Museum.

In the course of a brief review of the species of *Pasiphaea*, I thought that the doubts that have been raised from time to time regarding the true identity of *Pasiphaea acutifrons* Doflein and Balss, *Mitteil. Nat. Mus. Hamburg*, vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 27, fig. 1, should be settled by recourse to the original material. Through the kindness of Dr. A. Panning of the Zoologische Staatsinstitut and Zoologische Museum, Hamburg, Germany the specimens were entrusted to me for study. I find they represent an undescribed species.

Pasiphaea dofleini, new species

Pasiphaea acutifrons Doflein and Balss, *Mitteil. Nat. Mus.*, Hamburg, vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 27, fig. 1. (Not *P. acutifrons* Bate.)

A new species of *Pasiphaea* with very slightly emarginate telson, and non-carinated carapace and abdomen.

The compressed carapace is very little less than half the length of the abdomen and without a trace of a mid-dorsal carina, except as the back of the gastric tooth itself may be called a short carina; the tip of that tooth falls short of the frontal margin. The branchiostegal spine is situated before the angle of the sinus and near the anterior margin of the carapace but does not seem to project beyond it; the branchiostegal sinus is quite shallow.

The acicle inclusive of the spine is nearly half the length of the carapace and exceeds the antennular peduncle by about half the length of the last segment; the latter is about as long as the second and the visible portion of the first, before the eyes, taken together; the second joint is about twice as long as the visible portion of the first; the basal joint of the antenna carries a well developed spine beneath.

The meral joints of the first pair of legs are unarmed on their inferior margins, as are the ischia; the meral joints of the second legs have seven spines below in the type, but from an inspection of other specimens it appears that the count may vary from seven to ten; the basal joints, and the carpi of the second pair of legs are furnished at the infero-distal angle with a sharp

¹ Received May 7, 1932. Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

spine; the carpus of the first legs is acute and may be somewhat produced, but does not approach the spine-like process of the second carpus either in size or length. The distal margin of the first or basal joint of the antennular peduncle, the end of the antennal peduncle, and of the carpus of the second pair of legs all attain about the same level; the first carpi, though approximately subequal to the second, reach a little farther forward, as do the first meral joints. These relative forward extensions vary in some of the specimens; in one, a specimen smaller than the one taken as the type, the meri of the second legs attain the level of the distal margin of basal joint of the antennule and those of the first legs reach a little in advance of this point.

In the type specimen the palm of the second legs is shorter than the fingers, palm 4 mm. long; longer, fixed or immovable finger $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the chelae of the first pair are missing. In the first pair of legs of a smaller specimen the fingers are subequal and a little shorter than the palm, 3.2 mm. as compared to 4 mm. for the palm.

Approximate measurements of the type.—Carapace 15.2 mm. long; abdomen inclusive of telson, 71 mm.; sixth abdominal somite, 8 mm.; telson, 7 mm. The type is in the Hamburg Museum.

Type locality.—Punta Arenas, now Magelhanes, Chile.

Remarks.—This species is at once differentiated from *P. acutifrons* Bate and from *P. faxoni* Rathbun with which de Man thought it might prove identical, by the sharp longitudinal carination of the carapace, the more or less

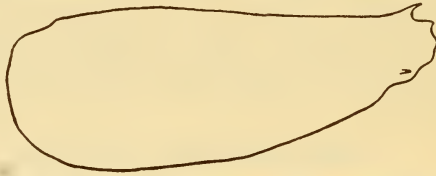


Fig. 1.—*Pasiphaea dofleini*.—Outline of carapace of type.

carinated abdomen, and the shape of the extremity of the telson which in the first named is distinctly forked and in *P. faxoni* forms a not very deep, yet a decided inverted V.

P. forceps Milne Edwards, from the Straits of Magellan, though resembling *P. dofleini* in its non-carinated carapace, is sharply differentiated by its deeply cleft telson.

From the species with which the present species might be considered to have something in common, *P. kaiwiensis* Rathbun and *P. n. sp.?* (*hilarula*) de Man, because of the very slightly emarginate telson and non-carinated carapace behind the gastric tooth itself, *P. dofleini* may be distinguished by the armature of the meral joints of the first and second legs. In the first named the merus of the first pair of legs is armed with two small spines below and that of the second with fourteen spines; in de Man's "n. sp.?" for which he proposed the name *hilarula* if sustained as a distinct species, the first merus carries a single small spinule at about the middle of the ventral margin, and the second merus three well developed spines.

P. emarginata Rathbun, whose telson exhibits a comparatively shallow Λ -shaped notch, has the carapace quite sharply carinated for the greater

part of its length and is armed with six to nine spines on the first merus, and seventeen to eighteen on the second. These spines are not all of the same size, a few are quite small, and appear with increase in size of the specimen and age to become more or less obsolescent and disappear, for in one fairly large specimen I could count but four spines on the first merus and eight on the second.

MALACOLOGY.—*The tree snails of the genus Cochlostyla of Mindoro Province, Philippine Islands.*¹ PAUL BARTSCH, United States National Museum.

Recent sendings of splendid collections of land shells made by Sr. Pedro de Mesa in Mindoro Province, Philippine Islands, have made it necessary to subject the Cochlostylas of the region to a critical study. This has been done, and the results are embodied in a fully illustrated monograph upon the group, submitted to the United States National Museum for publication. It seems, however, that an accumulation of manuscript will hold up its publication for some time, and since Mr. de Mesa is anxious to distribute the material, which he has collected, it appears best to publish a brief diagnosis of the new things discovered in this genus. I am therefore listing all the members of the genus so far known from the region, giving the distribution of each. A new subgenus and the new species and subspecies are tersely differentiated and their type with its United States National Museum number designated.

COCHLOSTYLA (CORASIA) AEGROTA Reeve. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CALOCOCHLEA) MELANOCHLEA Grateloup. Eastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) perpallida, new species. This species resembles in size and hydrophanous marking *Cochlostyla melanocheila*, but the ground color of the nuclear whorls, aperture and peristome are white; the aperture and columella are also more oblique. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313568; Tubukala near San Teodora, northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CALOCOCHLEA) ROISSYANA Ferussac. This species breaks up into a number of geographic races, some of which are new. They are:

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana roissyana Ferussac. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana bartschi Clench. Anduyanan, Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana subatra Pilsbry. Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana lutea Pfeiffer. Ilin Island, off southern Mindoro.

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Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana cavitala, new subspecies. This race differs from *Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana bartschi* Clench in being uniformly lighter colored. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313589; Mt. Calavite near Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana manlaysa, new subspecies. This race is distinguished from typical *roissyana* Ferussac by its much paler color. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313614; east shore of Mansalay Bay, eastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Calocochlea) roissyana laymansa, new subspecies. This race, specimens of which I collected on the west shore of Mansalay Bay, eastern Mindoro, can readily be distinguished by its pale greenish plum color. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 255958.

COCHLOSTYLA (CALOCOCHLEA) GERTRUDIS Möllendorff, Kobelt and Winter. Bongabon, southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Halocochlea) lillianae, new subgenus and species. Shell helicoid, periphery angulated, curve between summit and periphery of last whorl equalling that of base between periphery and umbilicus; peristome expanded and reflected; columella very oblique and excavated. There is scarcely any calcareous material in the shell, which is thin and diaphanous, and of very pale yellowish olive green color, with a dark chestnut brown columellar area. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 255825; Mt. Halcon.

COCHLOSTYLA (HELICOSTYLA) FULGENS FULGENS Sowerby. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Helicostyla) fulgens johnsoni, new subspecies. This subspecies is readily distinguished from the other two by its more elevated spire. It has the dark base and variable bands of typical *Cochlostyla (Helicostyla) fulgens fulgens*. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 21779; Sitio Pamulon, Mansalay Bay, southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Helicostyla) fulgens sapolana, new subspecies. This subspecies is distinguished from typical *Cochlostyla (Helicostyla) fulgens fulgens* by its lacking the dark olivaceous yellow base. Here it is only a trifle more yellow than the spire. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313574; Mt. Sapol, northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (HELICOSTYLA) DIMERA Jonas. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLOSTYLA) HYDROPHANA HYDROPHANA Sowerby. Medio Island, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlostyla) hydrophana veroderoana, new subspecies. This subspecies is readily distinguished from typical *Cochlostyla (Cochlostyla) hydrophana hydrophana* by its much more elevated form. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313619; Verodero, Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLODRYAS) FLORIDA FLORIDA Broderip. Northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLODRYAS) FLORIDA FUSCOLABIATA Möllendorff, Kobelt and Winter. Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) florida aureola, new subspecies. This race in shape reminds one of *Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) florida signa*, but can at once be differentiated from this by its golden yellow periostracum. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313610; obtained by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, probably at the southern tip of Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) florida signa, new subspecies. This subspecies is differentiated from all the others by its exceedingly thin shell and pale olivaceous waxy coloration. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313611, west shore of Mansalay Bay, southeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLODRYAS) FLORIDA HELICOIDES Pfeiffer. Northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLODRYAS) ORBITULA Sowerby. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) mateoi, new name for *HELIX TENERA* Sowerby, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 102, in part, not *HELIX TENERA* Gmelin, 1791, Linn. Syst. Nat., ed. 13, vol. 1, pt. 6, p. 3653. The dark banded shell. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) mateoi sibolonensis, new subspecies. This can readily be distinguished from typical *Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) mateoi* by its very thin shell and broad form, as well as paler coloration. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313629; Sibolon Island off southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) fastidiosa, new name for *HELIX TENERA* Sowerby, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 102, in part, not *HELIX TENERA* Gmelin Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13, 1791, vol. 1, pt. 6, p. 3653. The pale shells. Northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COCHLODRYAS) DECORA Adams and Reeve. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (COLUMPLICA) CEPOIDES Lea. Lubang Island.

COCHLOSTYLA (HELICOBULINUS) TURBO Pfeiffer. Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Orthostylus) euconica, new species. Shell broadly conic, periostracum varying from grayish brown to wood brown. Where the periostracum is removed, the early whorls are flesh colored, the succeeding turns becoming gradually darker until the last is chestnut brown between summit and periphery and bright dark chestnut brown on base. Aperture bluish white; peristome edged with brown; columella pinkish. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313637; Calapan, Mindoro. It has 5.7 whorls, and measures: Length, 50.3 mm.; greater diameter, 39.2 mm.; lesser diameter, 34 mm.

COCHLOSTYLA (HYPSELOSTYLUS) CINCINNIFORMIS CINCINNIFORMIS Sowerby. Lubang Island.

COCHLOSTYLA (HYPSELOSTYLUS) CINCINNIFORMIS ULTIMA Clench. Aparico, Golo Island.

COCHLOSTYLA (HYPSELOSTYLUS) CINCINNIFORMIS DEMESANA Clench. Aparico, Golo Island.

Cochlostyla (Hypselostylus) cincinniformis menagei, new subspecies. This subspecies is distinguished from the others by its much more vivid coloration, the light areas being much more intensely white and the dark areas equally intensely dark, but the dark areas are not as broad as in typical *Cochlostyla (Hypselostylus) cincinniformis cincinniformis*; consequently the shell as a whole appears paler than in the typical race. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313578; collected by the Menage Expedition in northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Hypselostylus) cincinniformis guntingana, new subspecies. The yellow or orange coloration of the light areas in this subspecies will distinguish it from the rest. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313574; Gunting Mountain, Looe Bay, Lubang Island.

Cochlostyla (Hypselostylus) cincinniformis cabrasensis, new subspecies. This subspecies is distinguished from the rest by having the brown bands much brighter and the light ones intensely bluish white. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313639; Cabras Island.

COCHLOSTYLA (HYPSELOSTYLUS) CINCINNIFORMIS LUBANENSIS Clench and Archer. Binacas, Lubang Island.

COCHLOSTYLA (EUDOXUS) JONASI Pfeiffer. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (EUDOXUS) BUSCHI Pfeiffer. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (EUDOXUS) SIMPLEX Jonas. Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (EUDOXUS) ALBINA Grateloup. Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Eudoxus) canonizadoi, new species. This species suggests very strongly *Cochlostyla (Cochlodryas) halichlora* Semper from Luzon, but it is in every way much smaller. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313722; 5 whorls; measures: Length, 27.3 mm.; greater diameter, 27.9 mm.; lesser diameter, 22.5 mm.; Sibolon Island, south of Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (PROCHILUS) VIRGATA Jay. This is a most interesting mutating species, which I have fully discussed in my monograph and some of whose forms have been described as: *BULIMUS PORRACEUS* Jay, *BULIMUS LABRELLA* Grateloup, *BULIMUS DRYAS* Broderip, *BULIMUS SYLVANUS* Broderip, *BULIMUS CALOBAPTUS* Jonas, *BULIMUS CUYOENSIS* Reeve, in part, *COCHLOSTYLA SYLVANOIDES* Semper, *COCHLOSTYLA VIRGATA PULCHRIOR* Pilsbry, *COCHLOSTYLA VIRGATA ALAMPE* Möllendorff. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) cerina, new species. The medium-size and yellow color will distinguish this species from all others of the subgenus. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313672; Bulalacao, southeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (PROCHILUS) PARTULOIDES Broderip. Northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (PROCHILUS) CUYOENSIS CONTRACTA Möllendorff. Mindoro

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) cuyoensis subpallida, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from *Cochlostyla (Prochilus) cuyoensis contracta* Möllendorff in its exceedingly thin shell which permits all of the interior to be seen by

transmitted light, and in lacking the decided color bands. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313671; Caluya Island, off southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis fulva, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from all the others known by being yellowish but in having a remnant of the basal columellar dark area. This is based upon Möllendorff, Kobelt and Winter's description and figure of *Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis larvatus*, 1914, Semper's Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen, vol. X, p. 332, in part, pl. 76, figs. 11, 12. Southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis ambulonensis, new subspecies. This subspecies is rather large and has the white band at the summit of the whorls reduced to a minimum. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313600; Ambulon Island off southwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis marmorosa, new subspecies. This is similar to *Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis ambulonensis*, but is much smaller and brighter colored. The light band at the summit is also much broader. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313741; Ilin Island, off southwestern Mindoro. Its geographic position is intermediate between that of *Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis ambulonensis* and *Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis cagurana* and so is its color scheme.

Cochlostyla (Prochilus) fictilis cagurana, new subspecies. This subspecies is easily distinguished from the other Mindoro *fictilis* by its dark coloration and very broad light band at the summit. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313598; Caguray, southwestern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) CHRYSALIDIFORMIS CHRYSALIDIFORMIS Sowerby. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis macra, new subspecies. The extreme slenderness of this subspecies will distinguish it from all the others. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382969, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis villosa, new subspecies. This subspecies in shape and sculpture resembles most nearly typical *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis chrysalidiformis*, but it is a little more rough and lacks the dark color band at the summit and the dark edge to the lip. It differs from *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis enodosa* by its larger size, more elongate form and stronger sculpture. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 315858; Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis rarior, new subspecies. The subspecies is remarkable for the extreme thinness of its shell. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313644; Calawagan, Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis enodosa, new subspecies. This subspecies is nearest related to *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) chrysalidiformis villosa*, from which it can be easily distinguished by its more ovate form and much more less strongly developed sculpture. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382970; southwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *chrysalidiformis fuscata*, new subspecies. This differs from all the other subspecies by its regularly conic spire and by having the parietal wall brown. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382971; Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *jayi*, new name for *BULIMUS USTULATUS* Jay, 1839, Cat. Shells, 2d ed., p. 119, pl. 6, fig. 1; not *BULIMUS USTULATUS* Sowerby, 1833, Conchological Illustrations, figure 42.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *jayi jayi*, new name. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *jayi perpusilla*, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from typical *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *jayi jayi* in being much smaller. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313685; Calawagan, Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *jayi camorongana*, new subspecies. In this subspecies the ground color is blackish brown, while in the others it is bright chestnut brown. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313620; Camorong, Abra de Ilog, northern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (*CHRYSALLIS*) *LICHENIFER LICHENIFER* Mörch. Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *lichenifer avittata*, new subspecies. This differs from typical *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *lichenifer lichenifer* by lacking the peripheral brown band. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382972 is from Mt. Halcon.

COCHLOSTYLA (*CHRYSALLIS*) *ELECTRICA ELECTRICA* Reeve. Puerta Galera, northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *electrica mangarina*, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from typical *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *electrica electrica* in being more globose and in having the axial fulguration slanting retractively. It differs from *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *electrica bulalacaoana* in being more globose and in having a less strong periostracum. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382973; Sitio Brucean, Mangarin, southwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *electrica bulalacaoana*, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *electrica mangarina* in being less globose and in having a much stronger periostracum. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 382974; Bo. de Cora, Bulacao, southeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *palliobasis*, new species. This species is most conspicuously distinguished from all the other *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) by having the basal half pale buff, contrasted with the chestnut coloration of the upper part of the last whorl. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313653; Pinagbayan, Paluan, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *pettiti*, new name for *BULIMUS CAILLIAUDI* Pettit, December, 1850, Journ. Conchyl., vol. 1, p. 404, pl. 13, fig. 3, not *BULIMUS CAILLIAUDI* Pfeiffer, August, 1850, Zeitschr. Malakozo. p. 86.

COCHLOSTYLA (*CHRYSALLIS*) *ROLLEI ROLLEI* Möllendorff. North base of Mt. Halcon, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (*Chrysallis*) *rollei osborni*, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from typical *Cochlostyla* (*Chrysallis*) *rollei rollei* in having the shell

much more ovate and the axial bands much broader. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 300823; Lake Naujan, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) rollei vexator, new subspecies. This subspecies is ever so much smaller than typical *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) rollei rollei*. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 104348; Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) rollei niger, new subspecies. This subspecies differs from the other three in being ever so much darker and in having the spiral sculpture more pronounced. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313721; Mayabig, Baco, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) albolabris, new species. This species is most nearly related to *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) rollei* from which it differs in having the peristome white and the aperture proportionately larger. It is also much smaller. There are two races before me which may be called:

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) albolabris albolabris, new subspecies. In this the shell is of elongate-ovate shape. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 104347; Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) albolabris robusta, new subspecies. In this the shell is not elongate-ovate but ovate. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 104346; Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) ANTONI ANTONI Semper. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) antoni macilenta, new subspecies. This subspecies can readily be distinguished from *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) antoni antoni* by its much more slender form. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313551; Sitio Boncaan, Mangarin, southwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) roseolabra, new species. Shell varying from elongate conic to broadly ovate. General color yellowish buff or wood brown. Interior of aperture bluish white or bluish white with a purplish tinge; peristome pale or bright rose colored. There are two subspecies before me:

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) roseolabra roseolabra, new subspecies. In this the general color of the shell is yellowish buff, while the expanded peristome is pale rose colored. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313677; Calawagan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) roseolabra rosea, new subspecies. In this the general color scheme is wood brown. The peristome is much more intensely rose colored. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 133680; interior from Abra de Ilog, northern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) ASPERSA ASPERSA Grateloup. Northeastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa lunai, new subspecies. This is the largest subspecies, suggesting in size *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) rollei*, from which it

can be at once distinguished by its dark apex. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313702; Calamintao, Mamburo, Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa juani, new subspecies. This is the smallest of the short based subspecies. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313708; Camorong, Abra de Ilog, northern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) ASPERSA MINDOROENSIS Broderip. Dulugan, Puerto Galera, northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) ASPERSA MELANOGASTER Mörch. Mt. Sapol northeastern Mindoro.

COCHLOSTYLA (CHRYSALLIS) ASPERSA WAGNERI Grateloup. About Lake Naujan, eastern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa edgari, new subspecies. This is the large, elongate-ovate race with rather protracted base about the east slope of Mt. Halcon. The axial bands of brown and buff are distinct and rather broad, and not interrupted at the periphery. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313712.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa binuangana, new subspecies. This subspecies is very dark colored and of ovate form. It suggests *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa melanogaster* but lacks the dark basal coloration. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313713; Binuanga, Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa ilogana, new subspecies. This subspecies is readily distinguished from *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa edgari* by its much more regular elongate-ovate form and from *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa calavitana* by its much greater size. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313706; Camorong, Abra de Ilog, northern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) aspersa calavitana, new subspecies. This subspecies can readily be distinguished from the other members of the group with protracted base by its exceedingly small size. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313714; Mt. Calavite near Paluan, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) caniceps, new species. In this species the shell varies from elongate-ovate to elongate-conic. The nuclear whorls are flesh colored. Postnuclear whorls marked by axial bands and fulgurations of yellow or greenish yellow. Interior of aperture bluish white; peristome varying from white to brown in the different subspecies. Distribution apparently all over Mindoro, breaking up into a number of subspecies.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) caniceps demesai, new subspecies. This subspecies is much darker than any of the other subspecies. Here the dark color of the peristome extends within the aperture, a feature not possessed by the other races. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 313552; Calamintao, Mamburo, northwestern Mindoro.

Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) caniceps maita, new subspecies. This subspecies belongs to the ovate-conic group and most nearly resembles *Cochlostyla (Chrysallis) caniceps contracostana*, but it is much larger and the peristome is much darker. *Type*: U. S. N. M. No. 20351a; southern tip of Mindoro.